

From the character of the practice which the in this country—sixteen feet six inches in di-prestest of ease. But how different it was when the real work began. Mr. Abbev went, in the box for the local club, and although his hoots and curves were batted hard they went lirect to the fielders and generally resulted in louble plays or easy chances. As usual he was very wild. The exceptions to these were was very wild. The exceptions to these were teship will also be larger than those now under they should have been confined to two-beggers, as Dowd was out of his position and lacks the hill of a regular fielder. Herman Long wirely strikes an off day, but vesterdly it came and the way he allowed grounders to go through him and threw to first was enough to be any game. All the hitting of the local thus was done after the sixth inning, the runs have had secred before this being the result of the other battle ships and will be able to steam they had secred before this being the result of

rs, allowing Larkin to come all the way home. her scored again in the fifth, Long again fail-

de whit, but was forced out at second by dford. Down drove a beauty to center, but buffy got it and Radford was still on first. Mr. loy then swing his bit with a will, driving adford to third and landing on second himif. Larkin, he of the weak wrist, then walked the plate and knocked one in 'McCarthy's erritory, but before the latter could get it in-de the base fines he had crossed the home ate and Radford and Hoy had preceded him.

core, 5 to 3.

In the ninth inning the Washington boys cent at it again. Radford secured first on Dowd sacrificed him to second. Hoy arkin's grounder to Quinn, who threw home o catch Radford, but the ball went through ranzell to the grand stand. Larkin was making for second while this little transaction as taking place, but was doubled up by ichols between second and third on Berger's ner to the latter. Berger then came home on wild pitch and McGuire's triple, the tally

long's home run, and again in the fourth on tash's single and Stivetts' home drive to the ence in left center, the former coming in head. Total tally, 2.

The changing of players vesterday, for ence, worked to advantage. Richardson at second nade several plays that were truly remarkable.

ly 1,500, which is a good showing when the early 1,000, which is a good showing when the earlis considered and a defeat for the home lub was looked for. The king—Make Kelly— as missed by the audience, and his absence no oubt accounts for the Boston's poor showing. me to keep them up to their usual fine work. Sanders of Louisville was hit hard in Chicago

runs, which gave them a commanding lead. the ninth Dahlen nearly gave the game away ionble. Attendance, 1,200. Score, 6 to 5. Philadelphia, again got the best of the Giants esterday. There were more errors on both des than brilliant plays, Morelock, a local amovered third for the Phillies, makg the home team's complement himself. Mc-anton, New York's catcher, got a rap on the ing succeeded Crane in the sixth inning ad the only hit made off him was Weyhing's o-bagger. The game was not interesting, al-

hough some pretty plays were made. Attendance, 2,166. Score, 2 to 5.

The Cleveland team once more batted itself nto a victory, and through the defeat of Bosom by Washington is again at the head of the large of th ken out of the game. Very hot. Attendance, 200. Score, 8 to 5. Pitcher Rawke of St. Louis, who has been

wing down every one he has met, was him-thrown yesterday. The home team played ng yesterday and won by 3 to 2. Brooklyn utbatted and outfielded the Orioles, but the tter made longer hits, scoring two triples, a suble and a home run.

A'Pneumatic Railway.

"Holland," New York correspondent of the siladelphia Press, writes that he understands at ceftain of the greater capitalists of the city negotiating with a Detroit inventor for the fits to a pneumatic battery or motor engine sich these men believe is the coming motive hich these men believe is the coming motive over, at least for street railways. The Detroit iventor is said to have entirely overcome the ifficulties which other pneumatic motors have resented when in practical operation. 'A comittee consisting of an expert and two capitalts went to Detroit yesterday to investigate its new invention, although they had already en it in operation in this city. The compessed air is conveyed through pines underdair is conveyed through pipes under

not believe that a pneumatic motor can be ade, which will be of practical use for propelog street cars. Yet the capitalists who are vention are very cautions and conservative en, and they have shready obtained a promise om Mr. Whitney that in-case the motor does hat is claimed for it it will be substituted for able and electric power by the Metropolitan raction Company or in otherwords the Date action Company, or, in other words, the Phil-

The First Defenders held a meeting in Readas for their pilgrimage to the national enmonth. They have adopted a special unist month. They have adopted a special unirm, and when received they will have a numr of drills in order to perfect themselves in
stics. They still have the old flag carried by
e command in 1861, and with a new staff it
ll be carried in the parade next month.
When they went out in 1861 a sermon was
eached to them by Rev. Dr. Richards of the
est Freebyterian Church of Reading, and in
lier to carry out the analogy a sermon will be
eached to them in the First Presbyterian
urch on the evening of Sunday, September
the day before they leave for Washington.

shots attracted the occupants of adjoining offices, who rushed into the office of Dr. Cole and
found him lying on the floor with two bullet
holes over his right ear. The doctor died in a
few minutes after the shooting. He left letters
to his wife and the coroner, in which he has, it
is believed, given the reasons for suicide. Dr.
Cole was fifty-five years of age and leaves a
widow and four children. He was afflicted with
an incurable nervous disease and it is supposed
this prompted him to take his life.

Riggin's Body to Lie in State.

The body of Charles W. Riggin, the murdered

holera has appeared on the western frontier have suspended operations. Dispatches been sent to officials on the eastern fronto exercise redoubled vigilance in examin-all persons coming over the border. Great asiness is felt in Berlin, as about thirty dlid Russian families are said to have been iggled into the city within the last three s, despite all precautions.

The Printers All Walked Out.

Fort Worth, Texas, Daily Gazette has

ull Fighting in Southern France

fible buil fight is reported to have ocat Nismes, a capital of the department

THE NEW BATTLE SHIP.

The battle ship provided by the last naval appropriation bill is now being planned at the

compared with the New York, although her engines will possess 16,000 horse power. She will have a greater steaming radius, however, as much of her extra size will be devoted to carrying additional coal, and her boilers will be larger ons gut up before the game vesterday in it was generally supposed that they id have a walk-over, as they appeared full is to have the largest boilers yet put into a ship Stivetts' home run hits, but even tleship will also be larger than those now under hey had scored before this being the result of seventeen knots per hour as against their sixteen strops.

She will have a higher free-board, so as to get the seventeen knots per hour as against their sixteen strops. Nichols pitched a masterly game for six in-dings, but the general looseness of the fielding tack of him no doubt discouraged him and he went to pieces. Washington secured their first un in the fourth inning owing to an overthrow of Long's that went into the right-field bleach-in her battery is in the reduction of the size of her heaviest game from thirteen inches to twelve her heaviest guns from thirteen inches to twelve inches in caliber. She will carry eight eight-inch guns and about the same number of smaller guns as the other battle ships.

John A. Lyne of Henderson, Ky., wanted to know where Senator Carlisle stood on the silver question, so he wrote him a letter of inquiry, and to this the Senator has responded at considerable length.

Treasury should purchase at the market price each month not less than \$3,000,000 worth of silver bullion, or as much more as could be coined at the mint, the seniorage to be paid in the treasury, and whenever the bullion not be purchased at less than par with legal tender notes any owner of silver bullion migh deposit it for coinage on the same terms as gold was deposited."

A movement is on foot among citizens of Kansas and friends of the late Senator Plumb to erect a monument to that deceased statesman. Subscription books have been opened at numerous points and money is beginning to

The following persons in this city are author ized to receive subscriptions: Chief Clerk Stocks of the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary Chandler of the Interior Department, Mr. Geo. W. Crafe, Col. Sylvester Brush, Prof. J. D. Evans, Martin & Cush-man, 918 F street northwest; Col. C. E. Man-ning, 200 East Capitol street; Mr. Jno. T. Roberts, government printing office, and Mr.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon ague. Hines hitched a poor game. In the between the Secretary of State and several reposit inning he gave four bases on balls, but was lakes relative to the terms of the retaliatory measures authorized by Congress against Canada for the discriminating tolls levied upon American ships in Canadian waters. The dele-gation was headed by ex-Congressman R. C. Parsons of Cleveland. It is claimed American Parsons of Cleveland. It is claimed American vessels passing through the Welland canal and landing their cargoes at American ports pay a duty of 20 cents per ton, while if they land the same cargo in Canada, just across the lake, they are entitled to and receive a rebate of about 18 cents per ton. As all Canadian vessels are permitted to pass through the Sault Stc. Marie entirely free of charge, the same as American vessels, and through the St. Clair Flats canal, this discriminate. this discrimination against American citizens is regarded as burdensome, unfair, unjust and in violation of the plain treaty obligations.

Probable Change of the Chinese Minister As published in THE STAR vesterday the statement is made that the Chinese minister will probably be replaced in a few weeks, his successor being named as Mr. Shui, formerly secretary of the legation here, and now holding a place under his government in China. It is place under his government in China. It is alleged as the reason for the change that the Emperor of China is much displeased with the course of Mr. Tsni, the present minister, in his alleged transactions looking to the establishment of an international bank in China, and as a result of information sent from this country to the Chinese officials, calling their attention to publications in the papers reciting these facts, the emperor has ordered an investigation into the matter. This investigation has been going on for some time in China, and as a result the minister will probably be recalled before his term expires in October next, when in the course of ordinary procedure he would have been relieved from duty as minister to this country, as well as minister to Peru, which this country, as well as minister to Peru, which country is included in his mission.

Dr. Walter Cole, a well-known physician and medical examiner in Chicago for the New g, Pa., Monday evening to make arrange- York Mutual Life Insurance Company, committed suicide in his office in the Bank of Compment of the Grand Army in Washington merce building yesterday. The noise of two shots attracted the occupants of adjoining of-

The body of Charles W. Riggin, the murdered sailor, is expected in Philadelphia today, and it will lie in state in Independence Hall probably on Saturday and will be buried next Sunday and will be buried next Sunday with considerable pomp. Opposition to Riggin's remains being allowed to lie in state in Indewith considerable pomp. Opposition to Riggin's remains being allowed to lie in state in Independence Hall has arisen, but Mayor Stuart has given the necessary permission and the plans of the various orders which have charge of Riggin's burial will be carried out.

Posed as a Detective and Thieved.

Charleston, W. Va., had a criminal sensation Monday. Guy Brumfield, anephew of the famous desperado, Harris Brumfield, who was killed by his own son a short time ago, and Jim Elcott, went to Charleston three weeks ago. Brum-field posed as a United States detective and was cent of wages one week and settling in full the second. The printers lemand a full by payment, and the Gazette refuses to act, eaving it is an impossibility. The typos add out to a man and the doors were locked manager wired to Kansas City for a ferce innusion men, and proposes to issue the tomorrow morning. The tomorrow morning is union carried the nine-hour clause with ence to the daylight offices, and if they rete comply a general strike will take place see all over the city. The Evening Mail is arly affected.

Hiemenz collapsed yesterday, carrying with it and people were present. Six horses were half a dozen men, who fell eighteen feet with the boweled and two buils killed. The specapplanded every incident of brutality. Rudy were the most seriously injured, and, it is believed, will die. The building had not been building had not been properly braces.

THE ARREST OF DR. GEORG. Gov. Brown Says He Has Made All the Rep-

Gov. Brown of Maryland has submitted a re port to the State Department upon the recent nately it is not within my power to mark my condemnation of this indignity by any punishment further than by calling for the prompt dismissal of the officer whose blunder was the or power," says Prof. Elihu Thompson, occasion of this most deplorable incident. This I have done, and he has been discharged from New England Magazine. the employ of the sheriff and of the Bay Ridge authorities, and will not be reinstated.

authorities, and will not be reinstated.

"I beg that you will make known to Dr. Georg and the Swiss legation my official action in the matter, and at the same time express to him and them how profoundly I regret the unfortunate occurrence and my imbility to offer to him any further redress or reparation for the affront to which he has been subjected."

Under the Maryland laws the governor has no power to punish the officer who made the arrest further than by dismissing him from his office.

GRAND MASTER GOBIN'S REPORT. Condition of the Order of the Ter Described.

As the last division of the Knights Templar

and territory of the nation, the territory of Alaska alone excepted. Perce in all our councils has prevailed and prosperity marked the onward march of grand and subordinate bodies and to this the Senator has responded at considerable length.

"The answer to your question," writes the Senator, "depends largely upon what you mean by the free coinage of silver." If you mean the epolicy urged by many under which the government of the United States would be compelled by law to receive 68 cents' worth of silver bullion, when presented by the owner, and coin it at the expense of all the people of the country, and compel the people by law to receive the coin as the equivalent of 100 cents, my answer is that I am not now and never have been in favor of it. I stand now where my lamented presented by Congress, under which the Secretary of the Treasury was required to purchase and coin monthly not less than \$2,000,000 on more than \$4,000,000-worth of silver bullion.

"When that bill passed the House of Representatives it provided for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, but after it went to the Senate Mr. Beck offered an amendment which provided that, the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase at the market price seak month not less than \$3,000,000 worth of silver bullion.

The intended has prevailed and prosperity marked the owhich subticts to which your attention will be called, has there been indicated a wavoring of the lines of a desertion of the command.

The answer to which the Senate which the senate would be sar the selled, has there been indicated a wavoring of the lines of command.

The answer to which the Senate which the senate would be standard. On the cointary, a marked increase in the methyl promed states and territories and territories and the healthy financial condition of the standard. On the contrary, a marked increase in the methyl promed states and territories and territories and the healthy financial condition of the best type of the Treasury was required to purchase and coin monthly not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000-worth of silver bullions.

The summanderies. In the defendance of the present and coin monthly not less than \$2,000,000 nor more stitution

order. The reports of the various committees on correspondence discuss propositions, real and metaphysical, with ability unexcelled. In congratulating you all upon the high degree of merit attained I greet you as we gather in this magnificent city of the plains with emotions of o ordinary character. The words with which would express to you my thanks for the kindless and courtesy extended to me as your chief fficer seem to ill express my thoughts. From a heart moved to its uttermost receive my best wishes for your individual happiness and pros-

perity and the continued progress of our beloved Order of the Temple.

"The report of the grand recorder is, as indicated, most satisfactory. I would be derelict would I fail to commend this distinguished officer. V. E. Sir Wm. B. Isaacs, for the efficient discharge of his every duty. Prompt, courte-ous, thoroughly versed in Templar law and usage, the management of his office was of the greatest assistance to the grand master and his work in the highest degree beneficial to the

"The report of V. E. Sir H. Wales Lines, grand treasurer, presents a most satisfactory condition of finances. It is respectfully sub-mitted for your approval."

THE HOMESTEAD AFFAIR.

The American farmer will never submit to the dictation of a labor union. The farmer recognizes only the right to employ any man who wishes to work for him on terms that are mutually satisfactory. The farm hand should recognize only his right to work for whom he pleases at such wages as he chooses to accept. Suppose farm help should organize a union and say: "Mr. Farmer, you can't get your work done except by our union men at our price, for we won't let any non-union man work for you." This is precisely what has come about in the iron trade, and to some extent in other industries. Such tyranny of the labor union is as wicked, as unconstitutional and as cruel as the tyranny of capi-tal in its worst form. Labor has the same right to combine and organize for self-protection that capital has, but neither has the right to transgress the law. That is just exactly where we draw the line in the Pennsylvania labor war, whatever may be the merits of the case at Home-stead or the errors and excesses of either side. stead or the errors and excesses of either side. Non-union men have the same right to a living as is enjoyed by those who belong to the union; the employer has the right to hire whoever wishes to work for him. It is a good time to make this simple truth emphatic now that so much rot has been indulged in over the affair at the Carnegie steel works. This freedom of employer and employed is one of the corner stones of our constitutional liberty. When either party interferes with such freedom the logical result is anarchy, unless society steps in and protects is anarchy, unless society steps in and protects the legitimate interests of all at the point of the

bayonet. Our American farmers have no sympathy with Our American farmers have no sympathy with anarchy. When Jerry Simpson denounced Andrew Carnegie as a devil in human form who ought to be strung up by a mob, of which he expressed a desire to be a leader, the Kansas Congressman took a position that was a libel on the alliance and on the farmers of the United States. If men are to be killed who build up great industries, affording employment to thousands at wages ranging from \$1.40 to \$15 a day (over 2,000 men at Homestead averaged more than \$3 a day), or if farmers are to be killed who achieve conspicuous success, let us all know it, so that none of us may be candidates for the executioner. The plain truth is, these Homestead and Idaho strikers, with wages of \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day, were making more money than most of the farmers in this country, and were in a position to save a great deal more money. Iet farmers are not demanding that the wealth of either of these employers or employes be taken from them and distributed among the poor farmers. The sensational newspapers and agitators who have been preaching such anarchy in various forms have done so to make a few nelty deliges for the party deliges papers and agitators who have been preaching such anarchy in various forms have done so to make a few paltry dollars for themselves. They are enemies, not friends, of labor, parasites who thrive by sucking labor's life blood. Let it be understood that the farmers have no sympathy with these enemies of society. The owners of American farms and homes have genuine sympathy for the working masses, of which they constitute so large a part, but will tolerate no encroachment upon law and order from labor any more than from capital. The true working man and the average capitalist stand squarely with the farmer on this platform.

THE FUTURE OF ELECTRICITY. It is to Displace the Steam Engine and Revo-

"Since in obtaining power from fuel by means

"This question has at present no answer. The subject has been alive in the minds of our most able engineers and inventors for years, and some have striven hard to find a solution to the problem. Records of scientific discovery have been earnestly ransacked to find some clew; or, as it were, a guiding post to point the way for the uncertain explorer. It now appears that we may be compelled to await some new discovery, some new adaptation or some new generalization before the way to the much desired solution may be found. The effect on the general industrial and economic development in electricity which would follow the discovery of some not too complex means for realizing an economy of even 40 or 50 per cent of the energy value of fuel is indeed almost incalculable.

As the last division of the Knights Templar parade in Denver yesterday passed the reviewing stand carriages were again filled and the Grand Commandery was soon called to order in the temple by Grand Master Gobin.

His annual report of his official acts was as follows: "It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude to every Templar that I am enabled to present to you the magnificent record of the Corder of the Master Gobin.

The fruity would electricity become the almost universal agent in the production as well as the transmission of power. The steam engine would go out of use almost universal agent in the production as well as the transmission of power. The steam engine would go out of use almost universal agent in the production as well as the transmission of power. The steam engine would be urn out coal, not under steam boilers; it would be consumed in electric generators. Our steamships would have their machinery replaced by such generators, and their propellers would be turned by gigantic electric motors, connected with the generators. The speed would be turned by gigantic electric motors, connected with the generators. The speed would be consumed in electricity become the almost universal agent in the production as well as the transmission of power. The steam engine would be unread by since almost universal agent in the production as the transmission of power. The steam engine would go out of use almost entirely. We should burn our coal, not under steam boilers; it would be consumed in electric generators. The speed would be turned by gigantic electric motors, connected with the generators. The speed would be consumed in electric generators. Order of the Temple at this period of its history.

The banner of the cross has a well-defined and deservedly prominent position in every state lighting would be accomplished at much less

TORE A CIRCUS TENT TO PIECES.

About 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon a cyclonic storm, preceded by a slight rain and dead calm, swept down upon Cohoes, N.Y., and vicinity. Forepaugh's circus, which was giving an exhibition, suffered heavily. The big tent and all the other tents were lifted from the poles and torn into shreds. The performance had just concluded and the spectators dispersed. Performers were in their dressing tents and many formers were in their dressing tents and many

ip the wound. Trees were torn up by the roots in the vicinity and other damaged one to outlying property. In the city chimneys were blown down and con-

siderable damage done by the wind. The storr was attended by vivid lightning and continuou rumbling of thunder.

During the wind storm a portion of the brick wall of the Edison works at Schnectady fell and buried four Polanders. One of the men was killed and the remaining three are fatally

Strike at Mt. Clare. The strike spirit is still prevalent about Baltimore. Eighty men employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the repair shops at Mt. Clare yesterday struck for better wages Reductions in salaries have been made, it is

stated, until the men rebelled. President Davis of the Contractors' Ass tion says that the contrakers' strike has bee won, and that the shops are now all working with almost a full complement of men. The strikers practically admit their defeat.

templated the deed for some time, but seemed wife heard the report of a gun. Going to the house she found him dead. He had cut two gashes in his throat, closed the razor and laid it on the bureau. Then he walked across the room and got his gun, and sitting down on a chair put the muzzle under his chin and literally blew off the top of his head. McLean was sixty-five years old.

----An International Locomotive Match

From the Philadelphia Record.
A trial of speed between English and Ame can locomotives, which will set at rest the con flicting claims of superiority made by both countries, will be an interesting and novel feature of the world's fair. The scheme has been broached to both the Pennsylvania and
New York Central companies, but no definite

Congress hesitates or delays to act in relation New York Central companies, but no definite action has yet been taken by either. It is not known which of the two great roads will under-

take the contest.

The plan is to bring over an English locomotive of the latest pattern, which will burn English coal, with a crew who will speak with an English accent. The run will be made from York to Chicago and return, either with a New York to Chicago and return, either with New York to Chicago and return, either with a heavy or light train, or possibly both. The run west may be made with a heavy train and the return with a light one. The American engine will carry the same weight and go by the same route, and the palm will be awarded to the one making the run in the shortest time.

In view of the claim made by England that she turns out the best, fastest and the most economical locomotives in the world we come economical locomotives in the world, no con-test could take place that would arouse more interest. Uncle Sam knows a little something about building locomotives himself, and it is safe to say that John Bull will have no easy time

The "Safety" Parachute.

From the London Telegraph's Paris letter. A very interesting and successful experimental has been made here by M. Capazza, the well known aeronaut, with a "safety parachute" which he has invented. The apparatus is placed above the balloon and to it are attached a number of very long ropes. If the balloon bursts the gas swells out the parachute and so helps to diminish the rapidity of the descent. At the top of it is a small funnel through which the top of it is a small funnel through which the gas passes slowly, and by this arrangement the parachute is kept steady. This is the principle of M. Capazza's invention. The parachute used in the experiment is of rather voluminous dimensions and the car is fixed at the longest possible distance from the balloon in order that it may not be entangled in the debris. In rather squally weather M. Capazza made his ascent from the gas works at La Villette, his wife being among the spectators. The lady, however, did not seem at all nervous. "I married Capazza," she said, "because I was sure of his courage, I am not a bit afraid." The couple were only wedded a few weeks ago. It was amid loud cheers from the assembled spectators that the order "Lachez tout!" was given, and then the balloon, drifting in a northeasterly direction, rose in about five minutes to the altitude of sympathy for the working masses, of which they constitute so large a part, but will tolerate no encroachment upon law and order from labor any more than from capital. The true working man and the average capitalist stand squarely with the farmer on this platform.

How Fast Can a Fly Fly?

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The speed of a fly fis something that I have always had a great curiosity to know," said J. A. Bascomb. "I had a splendid opportunity a few weeks ago to witness an exhibition of the fly's speed by which it could be approximately measured. I rode out of Little Rock and Memphis railroad. My business necessitated my occupying a seat in the engineer's cab. The air was chill and crisp, and as we passed through a settled for swamp I noticed that great awarms of little green flies that abound in the Arkansas swamps were attracted to the locomotive by its heat. They appeared almost frozen. When we stopped for a minute they fluttered around it the smokestack and the boiler and soon seemed to get thweed out. When we started again they few along close to the engine to keep warm. Going on a down grade of forty-five miles in length we ran a mile a minute. The fies easily kept up with us, and, in fact, really went faster than we traveled, for every little while they would fly away from the engine and then come back to us. I am confident their speed was greater than a mile a minute, and I will venture the assertion that they didn't reach the limit."

Lean I Barthelet of the New York Life Interest the content of the summers and the content of the summers and processor of mind is unbounded. It is believed that an immense advence and the summers and procease of mind is unbounded. It is believed that an immense advence and the summers and the content of the summers and processor of mind is unbounded. It is believed that an immense advence and the summers and processor of mind is unbounded. It is believed that an immense advence has a first frozen the summers and processor of mind is unbounded. It is believed

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE. A Judge's Mind Unhinged by Charges

A startling climax to the action for libel revalue of the fuel may be turned to account as vision in the grand jury acting under him, the \$16,440 prize in the commonest of canters

However, no one thought of any serious effect upon the judge's mind, and the news yesterday of his suicide was a thorough surprise to every one. Investigation showed, however, that the recent occurrences and criticisms had so borne upon his mind that he could endure it no

longer.
The following was the note found on the person of Judge Normille:

For more than a year the atrocious libelers of the Post-Dispatch have had me on the rack. They have almost unfitted me from performing my judicial duties and made life little less ing my judicial duties and made life little less than a protracted torture. For the past week I have slept little. I concluded to go to the office and kill Florence White, managing editor of the Post-Dispatch, but I have just this morning abandoned this purpose, as I shrink from taking human life, especially while being a judge. I cannot fight this paper in the courts. The law is slow and it would be more than a year before I could get the damage case brought to trial. I crave rest, which also I look; he sounded him thoroughly and then must seek in the grave, upon whose brink I

He was one of the orators at the centennial of He was one of the orators at the centennial of Georgetown University about two years ago. About 1868 he went to St. Louis. He was elected circuit attorney of that city in 1872, and was elected judge of criminal court in 1876. He was elected judge of criminal court in 1876. e-elected in 1890 for six years. He was un-narried and leaves a moderate fortune.

To Construe the Eight-Hour Law. The Treasury Department has found that serious embarrassment may occur in the operation of the eight-hour law on public buildings contracted for after August 1, unless there is a careful interpretation of the act.

The question has been raised whether the law does not apply also to subcontractors and to all persons who are engaged in preparing material for the construction of public build-ings. The law may be wide enough to cover the foundryman who is molding iron work for the builders, the lumberman who is getting out joists, the quarryman who is blasting rock and the stone mason who finishes it, the teamster who hauls the product, and so on.

The Attorney General has been called upon

for his opinion in the matter. New Jersey Prohibitionists. Rev. Dr. J. B. Graw of Camden was, after reess, elected permanent chairman of the New Saturday, "it looks as if we will have to give up Jersey prohibition convention yesterday.

Nearly all the afternoon session was taken up with an appeal to the delegates for money writer for a living." with which to defray the expenses of the campaign and the consideration of the platform.

The platform adopted reaffirms allegiance to the Cincinnati platform, favors full female Was Determined to Die.

Archie McLean, in Roberson county, N. C., committed suicide yesterday. He had con-

A Protest Against Foreign Immigration. From the San Francisco Argonaut.
Of the men composing the mobs of strikers who have been taking human lives and destroying property during the past fortnight ninetenths are foreigners. A naval officer, now in San Francisco, who was United States inspector of steel at Homestead a year ago, says that he was obliged to take interpreters with him dur-ing his tour of the yards. It is about time that this country put a stop to the admission of these murderous scoundrels. If Americans are to have their property destroyed, the lives of their employes menaced and the laws of their states set at defiance by gangs of ruffianly foreign workmen the Americans had better

move out and let them have the whole country

to European immigration; the character of the immigration that has predominated during the past twenty years is every week becoming more intolerable and every seriously threatening the future condition of the republic and the public future condition of the republic and the public weiware. Uniformity in popular sentiment on the Pacific coast upon the immigration of Chinese, without division of party politics, has so wrought upon Congress that the evil has been quite abated. The immigration of Chinese to the United States had its begining in California on the discovery of gold, and has all the time been directed to the Pacific coast—mainly to California, but lately to British Columbia, on account of restrictive laws and exclusion declared against the Mongol race. The immigraclared against the Mongol race. The immigra-tion from Europe was more or less a subject of popular contention in the early years of the re-public, according to the nativity of the immigrants and agreeably to the race prejudices of communities. The immigration prior to 1870, however, was very different from that which has since come and is now overrunning the entire country, although the larger portion seek and infest the great cities and manufacturing discountry, atthough the larger portion seek and infest the great cities and manufacturing districts. The country in the early period needed immigrants, for the expansion of agriculture and occupation of the vast wild lands, for mechanical employments and for every manner of laboring pursuits. Immigrants of hardy nature were mostly needed. Their skill in trades, their willingness to labor, their adaptability to every kind of employment, were ruling considerations. Until the immigration of Germans in considerable numbers—as late as 1840—from Europe there had come mainly Englishes speaking immigrants, from Great Britain and Ireland. The great work of the Eric canal in the twenties, the construction of railroads in the thirties and ever since spurred immigrant-shipping agents to activity and the condition of the peasantry of Ireland and the poor of Germany furnished supply to the demand. Thousands came of better, classes—persons of means, skilled mechanics and many bred to agriculture and useful pursuits. But the immigration of the past twenty years has been yearly increasing in numbers and in debasement. European immigration of the past to Americant the provinces. bers and in debasement. European immigra-tion to America was formerly of the manliness and spirit, of the bone and sinew, of the dis-tinctive nationalities. The mass of immigra-tion now is of classes degraded at home and rank nuisance in this country; the noxious scum of communities, the vile and criminal of the

total of 4,498 immigrants—less than 800 of them
English speaking, over 3,000 'from Mediterranean countries, of alien race. The United
States does not want such immigrants. It is
time to stop the drool and drivel about this
country being "an asylum for the oppressed of
every nation, kindred and tongue." It is
rapidly coming about that the "oppressed" are
the Americans who own property. They are
being told by the rabble of foreign laborers
that property owners have no rights.

BEAT FIRENZI'S RECORD.

Champion stakes day at Monmo of steam engines upward of ninety per cent is cently begun by Judge James C. Normile of the favored with fair weather, a fast track and Navy Department. This ship will resemble the arrest at Bay Ridge of Dr. Georg, an attache of wasted in unused heat, while the power obtain- St. Louis criminal court against the Post-Dis- 10,000 spectators who enjoyed a full meed of Navy Department. This ship will resemble the New York, but will possess points of improvement over that vessel, being about 1,000 tons larger, in the first place.

Her increased size will reduce her speed as larger and over the subjected to gross indignity. Unfortuwhereby a much larger percentage of the real court was precipitated recently by a sudden di- son of Long Taw and Round Dance, he winning electricity, and through the latter as heat, light of its members alleging that four had or power," says Prof. Elihu Thompson, the eminent electrical inventor and expert, in the with a "pull."

In fact, it was no race at all as far as first money was concerned. Don Alonzo's immense eminent electrical inventor and expert, in the with a "pull." The matter was brought before Judge Nor-mile through communications from the con-1.1234. The majority of the spectators had put

mile through communications from the contending factions and the judge's conduct in the matter led to charges and criticism on the part of the Post-Dispatch, which culminated in the judge bringing suits for sums aggregating \$400,000 against the paper attacking him, and also instituting criminal libel actions against three of the paper's responsible editors, Florence D. White, chief, and Samuel Williams and Geo. S. Johns, assistants, there being six counts in each warrant.

After this action Judge Normile left, the city for a short rest. Returning a day or two since, he appeared on Monday before a master spointed to take depositions in his libel suits. He was on the stand most of the day, and was much disturbed by the close, sharp questioning and the tilts between the contending counsel. However, no one thought of any serious effect the lits between the contending counsel. However, no one thought of any serious effect the lits between the contending counsel. which is a quarter of a second faster than the record of 2.33 made by Firenzi several years ago. Banquet took second money from Loco-hatchie. Montana, the equal two to one favorite with Lamplighter, straggled in fifth. He was

BISMARCK GAVE IN.

Because He Found the Doctor Was Not to

and iron was suffering from neuralgia, and was right in the proceedings.

On behalf of Mr. Krumbhaar it is now stated.

look; he sounded him thoroughly and then commenced to question him. After a few moments of examination the prince became impatient.

"Now, I'm tired of your interminable questions," he said. "I don't see the utility of them and you are simply annoying me."

The doctor, who is made of inflammable material, became ignited by the sparks of Bismarck's angry eyes.

"You find that I am annoying you," he said. "You want to be cured without being obliged to answer questions. Why the devil, then, idin't you call in a veterinary surgeon? The vets cure their patients without asking them any questions."

Bismarck bounded to his feet, clenched his fist and glared in rage and astonishment at the man of science. The doctor folded his arms and looked defiantly at the prince until the latter resumed his seat and said: "Very well; if you can't cure me without questioning me go shead with your infernal examination. I'll be gone the propose from the start the power to be became impatient.

Last night Mr. Stockwell. Col. Williams, one of the directors of the Mutual Banking, Surety Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and J. Henry Hayes, treasurer of the same, had a long consultation over the affairs of the bank and Mr. Stockwell's visit to Indianapolis, but refused to say anything about the conference at present. It now appears that Supreme Cashier Davis is somewhat in sympathy with the effort to have a receiver appointed for the order of the Iron Hall, and one of the purposes of the supreme withing the based of the bank.

"I am perfectly willing to have the experts come in and go through my books at any time. I am not afraid of an investigation. If there should be something wrong or an omission I am able to make of the bank.

"I am perfectly willing to have the experts come in and go through my books at any time. I am not afraid of an investigation. If there should be something wrong or an omission I am able to make of the bank and Mr. ter resumed his seat and said. The seat and said able to make it good.

"I know there has been a disposition among ahead with your infernal examination. I'll be very fortunate, indeed, if your medical skill of this thing on me, and I am ready for them of this thing on me, and I am ready for them. proves equal to your impertinence. Of the lat-ter you have just given me a splendid speci-

The prince was cured, and he and the doctor are fast friends now. They resemble each other in character and disposition. if he wants to." "CENTRAL" IS REAL MAD.

Her Services Are Likely to be Disp With. From the New York Advertiser.

"Say, girls," said a short-haired, curly headed lished silver plating concern blonde to several of her companion operators in the telephone office on Cortlandt street our business of making telephone subscribers miserable and turn our attention to the type-

A chorus of "Why so?" came from the per spiring faces of the pretty operators in the speaker's vicinity.

"Didn't you girls see by the morning news papers that some crank has invented a machine that will do away with central office operators blonde. Some of them had and some of them hadn t. For the beneat of those who hadn't read the startling news the indignant one started in to explain it. Subscribers rang and rang and shouted, "Hello, Central!" but they were allowed to bury themselves in graves of profanity until the somewhat hazy expl

profanity until the somewhat hazy explanation of the new invention had been made.
"Well, you see, girls," said the disgusted one, as she pushed back her dripping curls from her face and gracefully mopped it with a dainty lace handkerchief, "a man by the name of Strowger, I think it is, who must be a brute, "Of course he is," shouted the excited audi-

ence in chorus.

"Has invented a machine that will enable subscribers to call up whoever they want with-out consulting us. Did you ever hear of such A few wads of chewing gum were shifted to the other side of several shapely mouths. The concerted action was followed by another chorus: "Well, I should say not. The very

idea."
"This machine is in the shape of a dial with a

"This machine is in the shape of a dial with a needle revolving over its surface by means of some kind of electrical magnets. Near the periphery of the dial (whatever that is) are the ends of the wires from the circuit, and the needle makes and breaks connections with these. The needle, which works automatically, is governed by the operator at the telephone.

"Placed on top of the battery board of every telephone is a row of keys. The first is a 'release key,' used to throw the telephone out of circuit. The next key calls for the unit numbers, the next tens, the next hundreds and the scriber wants to call up a telephone—say 315, for instance—the release key is first pressed. The 'thundred' key is then pressed three times, the 'ten' key once and the 'unit' key five times. As the buttons are touched the needle of the dial registers the number," said the little lecturer, as she gasped for breath and again mopped her forehead with the dainty piece of lace.

"Well. I declare," was the next chorus.

"Well. I declare," was the next chorus.

A red-haired, freekled girl, who had listened attentively to the description of the new invention, but had not taken an active part in the circulators above them. ejaculatory chorus, then spoke up:
"Apparently we are booked for a discharge
before long, girls, but we can comfort ourselves
with one thought, even in this hot weather.
Subscribers are in our power yet."
"Well, I should say they are," chorused the

"Well, I should say they are," chorused the injured innocents.

Telephone bells were ringing at every station watched over by the malcontents by this time. The curly haired blondes started to hum, "Sing Again, Nightingale." The others took up the chorus. When the song was finished they took pity on worn-out subscribers and condescended to connect them with the numbers they wanted after three or four wrong connections.

If you don't get what you ask for over the telephone now you will know the reason why.

Disastrous Results of Finding a Roll o Bills in the Street. from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"I have a friend who was driven mad by narvelous freak of good luck," said Hiram Turner of Milwaukee at the Southern. was a young newspaper reporter who was just learning the business and who had eked out a precarious existence for a year on \$12 a week. Walking along a street one day he found \$3,700 around it. Frenzied with delight at his good

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Sal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

IRON HALL'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. Somerby Pays a Flying Visit to Phila-

That the affairs of the Mutual Company are

lestined to play a conspicuous part in the Iron

Hall receivership proceedings is evidenced by

the secret and hurried visit of Supreme Justice

Somerby dropped into the Mutual Bank like a

spirit and as silently departed again for Indiad-

apolis. Hardly any one knew that Justice Som

erby was in the city until he had gone. Yester-

day it was learned that the justice came on for

affidavits of the solvency of the Mutual Company.

These he procured from the officers and bore

They are for use in the supreme sitting of the

interest of the Mutual Company.

Mr. Stockwell claimed that Bank Superinte

that his present examination is only the regular

quarterly examination which he is entitled to

THE TRIUMPH WAS HERS.

A Resolute Little Woman Who Humbled

Haughty Glass Setter.

There is just now a triumphant little lady or

der shop say so."
"I don't care anything about the rules of the

shop. You've taken my glass and I want it."
"Vhell, you ged oudt," he returned, and the

little woman retreated.

Later in the evening she went back, accompanied by her husband. The husband, without any preface, walked up to the counter, took up the window pane and started out with it.

"Police! Police!" shrieked the excited work

Ten minutes later the boy was at the door with the pane of glass. The landlady took it.
"Tell your boss I was mistaken—he didn't leave his hammer here!" And the door closed

THE FLANNEL SHIRT.

As soon as it has been soaked quite through It sticks to you like a brother, And the only thing for you then to do

One of the best points in its favor is the fac that it has no collar button to get lost. The son comes into his father's shirt

The flannel shirt is not as stuck up as

boiled brother, and so he doesn't get the starch

color you choose so long as you pick out a large

Here reposes the frame of a dude, Who expired upon being jilted. She said she had never viewed Such a sight as his collar when wilted.

If the finnel shirt is the great unwashed, is small enough afterward.

The girl who objects to a man in a fiam shirt is the one who admires the dude in

Its Good and Bad Points Done in Pro

Later it was learned that the

From the New York Evening Sur

Is to go and buy another.

before the death of the old man.

After it has been once washed you say to it, "Ah, there, my size!"
On a warm day it indeed becomes

In selecting one it doesn't much

In the Dearborn avenue house

From the Chicago News.

the horrors of defeat.

with it.

dent Krumbhaar had kept the wires hot municating with the complainants and their counsel in the Iron Hall receivership proceed-ings in Indianapolis. Mr. Stockwell said that he thought the Iron Hall would come out all

away with him.

tives Hard at Work on the P Murder Mystery.

Bridget Sullivan, the servant girl in the Borden family, was summoned to the central police station at Fall River, Mass., vesterday. She Somerby to Philadelphia last Monday. Mr. talked quite freely on the way. She looked very much worried, and was quite pale as com pared with her appearance of last Thursdo morning when seen first by a reporter. She told the officer that it was very hard to be watched so closely and to have one's private affairs torn in pieces. She was willing, however, to have the police or any one else examine her every action since the time she arose Thurs day, when the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Border Iron Hall at Indianapolis tomorrow and in case the officers of the bank are not present at the receivership proceedings will also be used there.

A. E. Stockwell, counsel for the Mutual Company, returned from Indianapolis vesterday afternoon. He went to Indianapolis in the took place, until she was asked to go to the police station with the officer. She did not care to talk very much about the details of the family relations. She said that she wanted to leav two or three times, but she was urged to remain by Mrs. Borden, of whom she spoke very kindly She was taken at once into the city marshal's presence, and also into the presence of District Attorney Knowiton and Medical Examiner Dolan. These men, who with Judge Blaisdell and the two detectives are now handling the case, all agree that affairs are at a critical point.

Miss Sullivan was brought before th undergo a thorough examination as to the fact-before and after the murders as far as she knew them. While the servant was in the court room locked up with the authorities Mr. V. Morse was walking along through Main street, and down to the banks, closely followed

Miss Lizzie Borden was brought to the cen-

tral police station in the afternoon in a back containing Marshal Hilliard, Officer Harrington and Mrs. James W. Bingham. Miss Borden was served with a subpoens summoning her to at-tend to an inquiry at the second district court to determine the cause of the death of her father and mother. Mrs. Bingham, who is a lady about her own age, was visiting Miss Borden at the time, and she consented to accompany her at the request and consent of Marshal Hilliard. For the first time since the murder occurred the marshal appeared in full uniform. The stop-ping of the carriage at the Borden homestead was followed by the gathering of a great crowd. As Miss Borden stopped in the people surged and mother. Mrs. Bingham, who is a lady about As Miss Borden stepped in the people surged forward and caused lively work for the police men in keeping them back.

The drive to the station was very rapid, and was through crowds of people on both side-walks. At the station this crowd was greatly to go through the books. Suppose I did say to some one that there was something wrong with the order. I had a right to do it. Any mem-ber has a right to make a statement of that kind augmented, and the police court sliey was filled with curious business men and loiterers. Miss Borden and her companion were conducte through the guard room on the second floo if he wants to."

The officers of the local branch, No. 1034, of the Iron Hall of Hartford are investigating the accounts of F. Willson Rogers, the accountant of the branch. It is said they have discovered a shortage of over \$10,000. Rogers is a well-known life insurance agent of Hartford, and was formerly the secretary of an old-established silver plating concern. where the court sits, and she passed through gaping crowd of policemen and a starin crowd of reporters. She was dressed in a well-fitting suit of black, covered with lace. Her face looked worn and worried and was as far different from a criminal countenance as co

well be imagined.

The following bulletin was last night given out by State Detective Seaver: "The inques into the Borden murder began before Judge Blaisdell at 10 a.m., District Attorney Know ton conducting the investigation. Bridget Sullivan and Lizzie Borden were questioned separately. The examination of neither was con-cluded. The inquest adjourned until 10 a.m. Wednesday. Nothing was developed for publi Dearborn avenue near Chicago avenue, and

only a block away is a glazier who is suffering cation. This meager report was all that was given out officially regarding the first day's proceedings of the inquiry. After adjournment Bridget broken window panes. One of these was en-Sullivan was taken from the central station. tirely destroyed and the other had only a small | District Attorney Knowlton told her that he realtogether?" queried the indignant little corner broken off. The glazier was sent for to garded her as the most important witness in the case, and promised to allow her to go on her ow recognizance until the trial, if one takes place, provided she would not go away without first acquainting the city marshal. While the principal parties at the inquest were at dinner Bridget or "Maggie," as she was called at home, was placed in charged uf Matron Russell, whose lips are scaled. The girl told the whole of her story to Mrs. Russell, often saying that she could not tell all before, as there were so many men about. of glass, and the big pane was just the thing. She would have it cut to fit them and would be so much ahead. But when she had paid the workman the big pane of glass was gone.

She sent the domestic over for it, but the glazier refused to give it up. "It whas der rules of der shop," he explained blandly. Then the little woman went over

men about.

An officer who is very close to the head of the little woman went over.
"See here, I paid you what you asked for putting in those panes, and you've carried off my own glass. I want that glass now." "Vhell, you pays feefty cents. Der rules of department said that he had no doubt of the ultimate arrest of some one in the family, but which one he did not or could not say.

Frank Gunson, who is demented, accosted F. W. Bucklin and G. W. Seymour of South F. W. Bucklin and G. W. Seymour of South Norwalk, Conn., on the street in Providence yesterday morning and accused them of com-plicity in the Borden tragedy. He said he was a New York detective and wanted the \$5,000 reward offered for their arrest. The young men accompanied him to the central police sta-tion, where he delivered his prisoners over to the lieutenant in charge and demanded the \$5,000. The men from South Norwalk were then al-lowed to depart, but Gunson was detained. Later in the day friends called for him and took him away.

Ornament in Architecture.

From the Engineering Magazine.
I take it as self-evident that a building, quite devoid of ornament, may convey'a noble and dignified sentiment by virtue of mass and proportion. It is not evident to me that ornament can intrinsically heighten these elemental qualities. Why, then, should we use ornament? Is not a noble and simple dignity sufficient? Why

should we ask more?

If I answer the question in entire candor I should say that it would be greatly for our esthetic good if we should refrain entirely from the use of ornament for a period of years, in order that our thought might concentrate acutely upon the production of buildings well formed and comely in the nude. We should thus perforce eschew many undesirable things, and learn by contrast how effective it is to think in a natural, vigorous and wholesome way. This step taken, we might safely inquire to what extent a decorative application of ornament would enhance the beauty of our structures—what new charm it would give them.

If we have then become well grounded in pure and supple forms we will rever them.

and simple forms we will revere them; we will refrain instinctively from vandalism; we will be loth to do aught that may make these forms less pure, less noble. We shall have learned moreover that ornament is, mentally, a luxury, not a necessity; and that we should so use and understand it. We shall have learned by conunderstand it. We shall have learned by con-trast wherein this luxury may become emotion-ally a necessary, for we shall have discerned the limitations as well as the great value of un-adorned masses. We have in us romanticism and feel a craving to express it. We feel intui-tively that our strong, athletic and simple forms will carry with natural ease the raiment of which we dream, and that our buildings thus clad in a carment of nectic innersy, half hid as clad in a garment of poetic imagery, half hid as it were in choice products of loom and mine, will appeal with redoubled power, like a sonorous melody overlaid with harmonious

New Excursion Route to Ningara Falls

New Excursion Route to Ningara Falls.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. announces the second excursion to Ningara Falls for Thursday, August 11. A special train of Pullman parior cars and day coaches will leave Washington at 7:35 a. m. and Baltimore at 8:45 a. m., arriving at Ningara Falls at midnight. The train will traverse the interesting anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania and the Lehigh and Wyoming valleys, which are replete with historic interest and famous for their picturesque scenery. Tickets will be good to return ten days from day of sale, and on return journey will be valid to stop off at Buffalo, the weird and romantic Glen Onoks, Mauch Chunk and Elmira, near which city is Watkins Glen. The round-trip rate from Washington and Baltimore will be \$10.—Advt.

is via the Royal Blue line and the Reading railroad. Excursion tickets on sale all the year.
On Fridays of each week excursion tickets are
sold at rate of \$5 for the round trip, good
returning until following Tuesday. Special excursions at rate of \$3.50 for the round trip will
be run every other Safurday during the season.
The next date is August 20. Tickets
good until Monday following date of sale. For
particulars call on B. and O. ticket agents, 619
and 1257 Pennsylvania avenue, and at station,
corner of New Jersey avenue, and of the sale.

blazer.

The song of the flannel shirt is "Shrink, shrink," shrink,"

It is the great summer peace-maker. In these scorching days, when one's ire is so readily To Atlantic City via Royal Blue Line. "Well, darling—may I call you so?—I wan to ask you to walk with me through life." "Thank you, but I've already accepted a invitation to ride."